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11 DIE IN AIR CRASH

PLANE CAUGHT IN TREES

Frankfurt, Feb. 12.—Seven passengers and the crew of four were killed out of a total of 21 on board when a Danish airliner crashed after being caught in trees, about 22 miles from Frankfurt, today.

There are 10 injured survivors, but seven of them are "walking" casualties. Three of the survivors are women.

Witnesses' reports of the crash reaching the nearest German police station at Lauterbach said the plane, which was flying too low over the hilly Oberwald in poor visibility, had been caught in the trees before making its crash landing.

The plane, which belonged to the Danish Air Lines, was on the Copenhagen-Frankfurt-Zurich route.

The survivors were taken to the German hospital at the nearby township of Lauterbach.

SUDDEN DROP

Commander Paul Schiebel, of Copenhagen, a pilot on board the airliner who was not seriously injured in the crash, said the plane had been flying high when it suddenly dropped.

Weather conditions had been adverse, he said, but he believed a technical difficulty had caused the disaster.

One of the surviving passengers said the plane had crashed at exactly 12.15 p.m. local time. It was foggy and raining at the time of the crash, he added.

The 10 survivors, who were given emergency treatment at the German hospital in Lauterbach, were then taken by ambulance to an American Army hospital in Gelsen.

One of the three injured women survivors described how she had seen her husband die in the flames that consumed the plane when it crashed, an ambulance driver said.

American and German police were tonight still continuing their rescue work at the scene of the crash.

A police sergeant of the German police post at Ulrichstein said he saw the plane flying low over the village.

"I then heard the explosion which followed the crash," he said. "Forest workers found the wreckage. When I came on the scene soon afterward, the back part had broken off and had fallen burning to the ground."

"Probably the survivors are all the people who were seated in the back part of the plane. Some of the bodies had not been retrieved yet because the forward part is still burning."

The Danish Air Lines at Copenhagen tonight gave the following casualty list of their aircraft which had crashed at Frankfurt today.

Passenger killed:

Mrs Birthe Sundstrom, Swedish; Mrs Elsa Egers, Swedish; Mrs Elsa Olson, Swedish; Carl Oppen.

(Continued on Page 4)

EDITORIAL

Sadistic Criminals

THE savagely brutal attack on two European hikers in the Kowloon hills on Wednesday, which resulted in the death of one, and severe injuries to the other, ranks as one of the most despicable crimes ever carried out within the Colony's boundaries. Details of the wretched drama suggest that the four Chinese brigands were moved to follow up their robbery of the two men by murdering one and all but killing the other, either because they feared the victims would be in a position to raise a police alarm, or because of sheer blood lust. The sequence of events shows all too clearly that the robbers, having achieved their original purpose, deliberately turned to subject their victims to physical violence, and of such a manner as to suggest a schoolboy's sadistic art of sadistic ill-treatment. This holiday crime, so wanton in its brutality, will naturally be deplored by the general public, who will also expect the police to spare no effort in tracking down the criminals. But it also raises other points. It demonstrates yet again, if this were necessary, that the armed robber of today has no compunction in taking the most drastic

measures to attain his ends, nor to show any mercy towards those who would defy or resist him. These are ruthless, desperate men who waylay hikers, stage raids on shops, break into private houses, and resist the police. How is the waylaid hiker or the disturbed householder to protect himself from such characters? For the ominous feature about Wednesday's crime was that submission to be robbed did not prevent a subsequent murderous assault. One obvious necessity is enlarged police patrols, but these have to be conditioned by the availability of constables and officers, a factor which has for two years proved a bugbear to the effectiveness of the police force. Alternatively the authorities may seriously have to consider revising policy regarding the possession of firearms by reputable and responsible citizens for their self protection. Armed marauders cannot be permitted to rule undisturbed in the rural highways and hiker paths, and if these cannot be safeguarded by the police, then those who require a desire to use their own weapons for self defence. It is the duty of the police to devise some method of protection for pedestrians, whether they be on business or hiking for pleasure.

"Of course there is, but only if we handle our business in the right way. If the Government feel themselves unequal to the task of government, it is my duty to tell them there are others who feel they can discharge that task with better heart and the sincere conviction that under their leadership, the nation could ride the gathering storm."—Reuters.

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Tel-Aviv Robbery

Jerusalem, Feb. 12.—Twenty masked men today held up the biggest diamond shop in the centre of Tel-Aviv and escaped with gems valued at US\$80,000.—United Press.

Scrounging For Water



Polluted Water For Drinking & Washing

SHOCKING SHEK-O CONDITIONS

Six hundred people who live in Shek-O village, adjacent to the popular Shek-O bathing beach, have no waterline and are forced to carry drinking and washing water from polluted streams almost a mile away over the hills, the Telegraph discovered this week as a result of a visit by a special representative to the district.

The above pictures taken at Shek-O are mute but eloquent confirmation of conditions under which the villagers have to obtain their water.

The streams are almost dried up and are covered with anti-Malaria oil and filth from habitations above.

To wash, the Chinese women carry their clothes to the polluted and oily streams which run through Shek-O golf course. Women gather underneath viaducts to keep off the fairway. The stream above the washing hole has been used as an open latrine and drinking water is often collected below the washing place.

Shek-O village which had 1,000 inhabitants before the war, was reduced to 450 during the war, and has now swelled to 600.

The village population is constantly increasing and during the summer months some 2,000 bathers visit the beach each day. There is no fresh water provided for the bathers who must drink the local water, boiled by the village inhabitants.

With prices thus readjusted by depreciation, the proposed expenditure of \$6,000 million will again buy as much as it was intended that they should when the plan was laid down last October, the State Department added.

This system avoids delay in the berthing of ships and full service can be arranged before the vessel arrives in harbour. The consequent saving of public funds runs into tens of thousand dollars a year.

New Radar Device For H.K. Shipping

ACCURACY TESTING

BY HARRIET HARVEY

All ships calling at Hongkong will be able to test the accuracy and range of their radar equipment when, within the next few weeks, a radar ranging mark is erected on Channel Rock in Kowloon Bay.

Planned by the Royal Navy in co-operation with Hongkong's Marine Department, the radar beacon will be available to any merchant ship which desires to use it.

The beacon will face the Naval Ferry path transmit messages through Blackhead Point and ships lying West of this path through the Marine tower.

Messages are sent from the vessels to these points by flash signals. In this way, an agent or interested party may communicate with his ship by telephoning one of the two signal stations.

In addition, the stations keep a constant watch for ships in distress.

New Food Price Levels In U.S.

Aid Plan Benefits

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Prices of several basic food items dropped "substantially" in the United States as a direct result of the depreciation of stocks and commodities since February 4, the National Association of Retail Grocers said today.

Among the price falls they listed were the following:

Flour down between five and 10 cents per American pound. (454 grammes). Butter five to six cents per American pound. Ready-to-eat ham five to 10 cents per American pound. Eggs 10 cents a dozen in some parts of the country.

Bacon five to 10 cents per American pound. Beef cuts three to eight cents per American pound.

In New York, more food retailers are following the big chainstores in cutting their prices.—Reuter.

BACK TO OCT. LEVEL

Washington, Feb. 12.—Breaks in the stocks and commodity market in the United States have put prices back where they were when the Marshall Plan estimates were first made, the States Department said today.

With prices thus readjusted by depreciation, the proposed expenditure of \$6,000 million will again buy as much as it was intended that they should when the plan was laid down last October, the State Department added.

This claim was the signal for the anti-Marshall Plan forces in Congress to call anew for cuts in the American contribution. The group of so-called "revisionists"—20 legislators who have banded together to cut and amend the European recovery programme—insisted that "the commodity decline means that the State Department should now, of its own accord, revise its figures downwards."—Reuter.

INFLATION THREAT

Washington, Feb. 12.—President Truman insisted today that inflation was still a major economic threat to the United States despite the lowering of prices in the last few days as a result of commodity and stock devaluations.

The President told newsmen that it was still too early to tell what the effects of the recent drops would be. He said the latest developments did not, in any way, affect the urgent need for Congressional approval of his anti-inflation programme, which calls for price and wage controls and rationing powers.—Reuter.

Fatal Experiment

Alton, Hampshire, Feb. 12.—The pilot was killed instantly when an experimental tailless Flying Wing glider crashed in a field near here today, shortly after casting off from its towing plane.

The other occupant, an observer, escaped safely by parachute.

The glider turned upside down and plunged to the ground like a stone after it was released from the Lancaster aircraft which was towing it, an eye-witness stated.—Reuter.

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• FIRST EPISODE •



SHOWING
TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20,
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



The British ballet has risen to a pre-eminent position in its sphere. An important contributory factor to its success is the originality and beauty of the decor and costumes. In this article, the man who was responsible for the designs for Andree Howard's "Le Festin de l'Araignee" and the Covent Garden production of Purcell's "Fairy Queen" discusses the work of English artists such as Leslie Hurry, Edward Burra and Oliver Messel, who have produced for British ballet companies.

DESIGNING the scenery and costumes for a ballet demands from the artist a rather different technical and practical knowledge from the designing of a "straight" play: the limitations are very much greater, but there is much more scope for producing exciting and beautiful effects in ballet decor than is usually found in the more static forms of theatrical production.

A major consideration when designing scenery (and one that holds good for every kind of production on almost any stage) is the line of sight from the various parts of the theatre in which the ballet is to be performed—a difficulty which, it is hoped, will be very much reduced as new theatres are built by people who are aware of the possibilities of theatrical design.

In the New Theatre, St Martin's Lane, London, which was the wartime home of the Sadler's Wells Ballet Company, the full upstage height can be seen from the stalls and the first few rows of the dress circle. This is true in most theatres, and consequently only about one-third of the audience are able to see the whole of the scenery, and a large percentage of the spectators are unable to see more than a small part of the back cloth. It is therefore important that the artist arrange his design so that his effect is gained mainly by what is painted in the centre of the bottom third of the backcloth, the remainder of the cloth being supplementary, but still an artistic whole.

Variable Limitations

THE other two main limitations are variable and are dependent on both the size and shape of the actual stage and on the requirements of the choreographer. Obviously there must be more floor space for the dancers, who are to be in fairly fast motion, than for actors who may sit round a table for most of a scene, and obviously the clothes worn must allow whatever movement the choreographer desires, without losing their character or effect as costumes.

A rare case of a costume actually limiting movement was in "Le Festin de l'Araignee," produced by Sadler's Wells in 1944 with my own decor. Two of the characters were dressed in tubular costumes which allowed them to move one foot only about 12 inches away from the other, but as they were playing insect grubs they were only required to shuffle and wriggle. The majority of ballet costumes must allow for almost unlimited movement of all the limbs.

Ballet Rambert

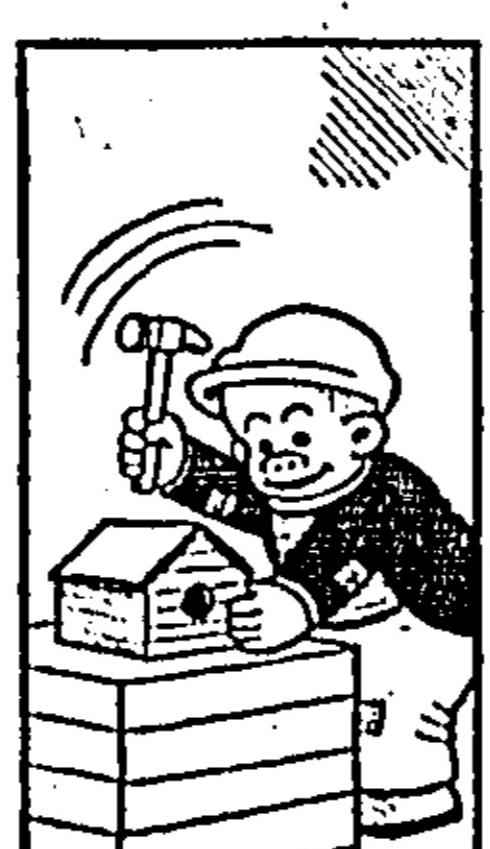
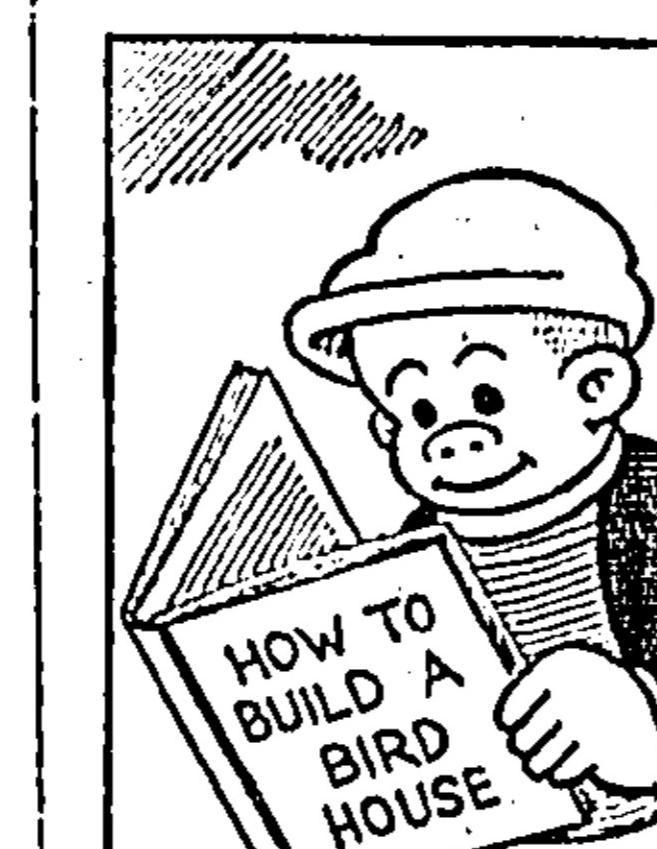
BECAUSE of the extreme smallness of the stage of the Mercury Theatre, which is their headquarters, the Ballet Rambert, which is regarded by many as the home of modern ballet in England, has been prevented from doing any really outstanding decor, although the company has done very good work in keeping up a varied repertoire and is worthy of great honour for having been the original home from which the best British choreographers and many of the leading British dancers have come. They have also been lucky in that, due to the small and compact auditorium, line of sight presents no problem to their designers. Certain of their productions have however contained notable costumes, such as those of Nadia Boulanger for "Lady into Fox."

The Sadler's Wells Ballet Company, on the other hand, has been very enterprising and far-seeking in its choice of designers for the ballets it has presented since the outbreak of war in 1939. These number 16 original ballets, four revivals and one opera-ballet-masque, Purcell's "Fairy Queen," which was staged at Covent Garden in December 1946.

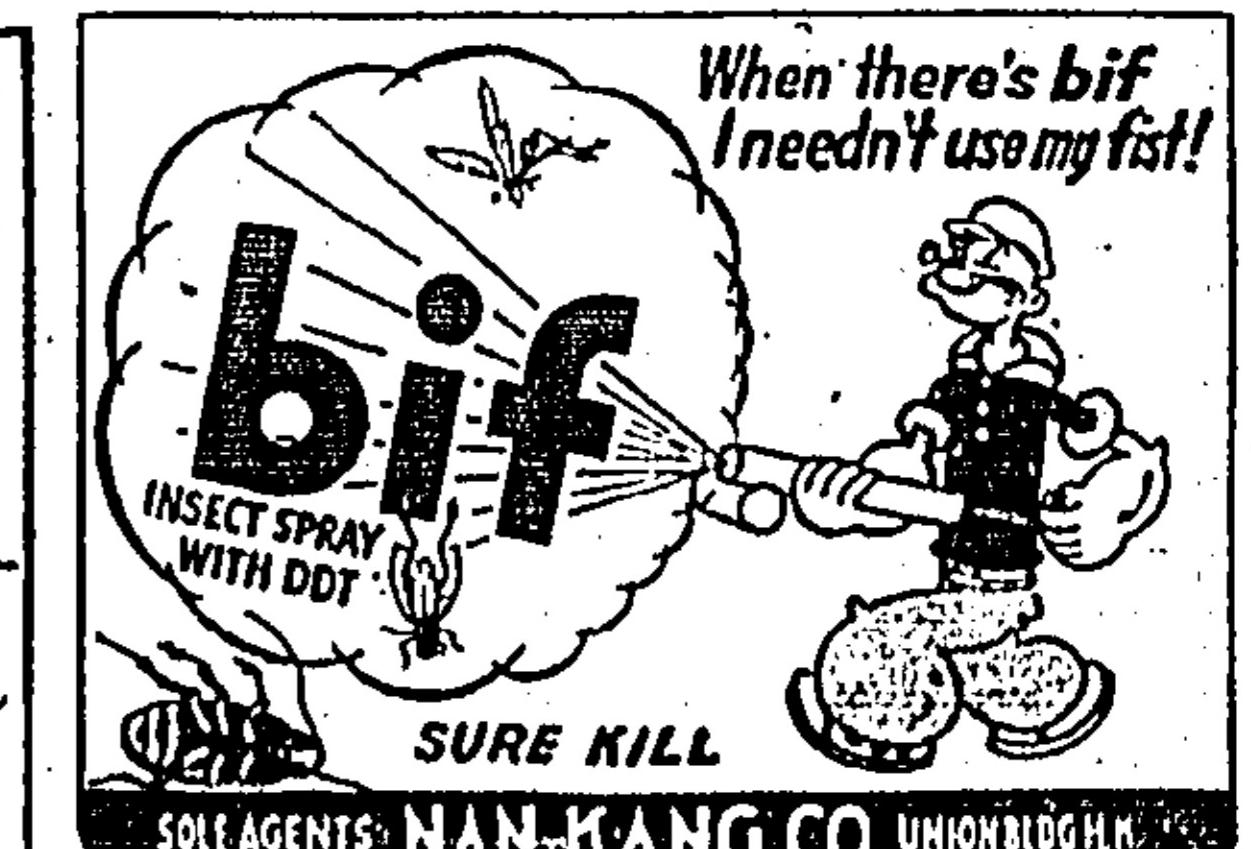
This latter work, intended to bridge the gap between the existing

THE latest model of a discovery in this field was to be seen at Radiolympia in London, where it was demonstrated. This discovery is the Electro-Encephalograph, an apparatus which at first glance could easily be mistaken for a permanent waving machine especially were a ratent being examined at the time. But this error would only be possible from a fleeting glance, because,

NANCY Easy Does It



By ERNIE BUSHMILLER



DESIGN IN BRITISH BALLET

BY MICHAEL AYRTON

organisation of the ballet and the newly-founded opera company, was the first full-scale revival of the 17th century masque, and contained ballet and songs grafted upon a version of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." In effect, it was a pantomime of a graceful and particularly English kind. The decor, based on the designs of Inigo Jones, was entrusted to myself.

In addition to the revivals mentioned above, the ballet at Covent Garden has recently been enriched by the presence of Leonide Massine, who restaged, with British dancers but with the original scenery and costumes by Picasso and Derain, two ballets celebrated in the Diaghilev repertoire, "Tricorne" and "La Boutique Fantasque."

New Productions

THREE of the new productions were designed by three of the most important of contemporary British painters whose work is not seen to disadvantage even in the company of the revived ballets of those masters, Picasso and Derain, whose designs were among the most famous in the Diaghilev repertoire.

Leslie Hurry, a wartime newcomer to ballet, is responsible for one new ballet, "Hamlet," and one revival, "Swan Lake," both of which show promise of Hurry's becoming a first rank theatrical artist. He has an acute dramatic sense; his costumes, for "Hamlet" in particular, were superlative; but in scenery he intended to overcrowd and overornament, with the result that the cloths distract the eye and detract from the clarity of the movement of the dancers.

His decor for the revival of "Swan Lake" was simpler in conception and he was entirely successful in binding together the somewhat unwieldy structure of this long, three-act ballet with the consistency of his design. The lake scene itself is the best individual setting in the ballet.

Early in the war, in circumstances of extreme difficulty, Sadler's Wells presented "The Wanderer," with scenery and costumes by Graham Sutherland. The two backcloths which constitute the whole decor are marvellously in tune with both music and choreography and, by themselves, they are beautiful scenery; but unfortunately through lack of practical experience Sutherland had failed to realise the limitation of the line of sight.

This reason, coupled with the fact that the costumes are not sufficiently related in the first and last scenes, nor designed for movement in the second scene, made the whole less artistically satisfactory than could have been hoped from the designs on paper. It is earnestly to be wished that Sutherland will soon be given the opportunity to employ his hardened experience in the creation of a new ballet.

Edward Burra, another English painter of wide repute, who had the experience of two previous ballets—"Baraboo" and "Rio Grande"—behind him, was responsible for the decor and costumes of one of the

Piper's first scene is by far the best—finely conceived and beautifully executed; the final pastoral and apotheosis are relatively successful, but the intermediate scenes are not what one might have hoped, and the majority of the costumes are, unfortunately, poorly designed.

It is to be hoped that Piper, like Sutherland, will be called upon to design more ballets—for even in "The Quest" there is promise of fine

things. Recently his designs for Benjamin Britten's opera "The Rape of Lucretia" show him as having mastered the limitations imposed by the theatre, and the work has both strength and coherence.

Early in the late war, "Copelia" was presented in its entirety with new decor and costumes by William Chappell. Chappell, like Hugh Stevenson, who designed "Promenade" in 1944, is an excellent designer of costumes for divertissement, but his scenery has never been so successful.

Stevenson's "Promenade," a ballet in Regency costume, is exquisitely dressed, fulfilling all the requirements of period costume and ease of movement, but the setting itself is weak and uninteresting.

The same stricture may be applied, in some degree, to "The Prospect Before Us," an eighteenth century ballet of immense gusto and well-deserved popularity. The action takes place in the theatres of two rival impresarios and the use of an undressed stage without scenery, is very successful in the rehearsal scenes. What cloths there are, however, purport to be "after Rowlandson," and the designer, Roger Furse, has taken this as an excuse for an enlarged water-colour technique which is particularly in the act drop, very remote from the biting line and exquisite wash of his distinguished model. The costumes, however, are charming.

Impressive Moment

EVEN in his most recent ballet, "Adam Zero," which was produced a few months ago, Furse, though he handles the complicated mechanisms of the Covent Garden Opera stage with consummate brilliance, loses half the power of his conception by allowing the sets—what there are of them—to be vaguely Georgian where they should have been hard and almost Cubist to suit the ballet itself, which is reminiscent of the blood and iron of 1920's "experimental theatre."

The rostrums and flats are placed in position during the action of the ballet, and every conceivable device is used from the undressed stage, as in "The Prospect Before Us," to the final dance of death on the bare stage before plain cyclorama. This latter is a tremendously impressive moment on so gigantic a stage as that of Covent Garden.

My criticism of Furse's rather loose technique also applies in some measure to Oliver Messel, who must rank as a designer of some of the most elegant settings in the contemporary British theatre. The first scene of his "Comus" seems to me to lose much in its enlargement from what must be a charming drawing, but the whole ballet is impeccably designed in depth and is splendidly costumed. Messel's latest ballet is the revival of "The Sleeping Princess," with which, in February 1946, the Sadler's Wells Ballet Company opened its first season at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, which has subsequently been their headquarters.

(Continued on Page 3)

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THIS being Friday, I have decided not to have any opening paragraph, in order to save ink, paper, and newsprint. For, as the Chinese so wisely say, "Chang wu, Ghung wo," which is almost untranslatable, but may be said to mean, roughly, "What you do, you are doing."

And now, Duchess, as the American visitor said to his hostess, "If you will lead me to the billiard-room, we can go into the necking business in a big way."

"Philosophy is the deuce!"

(Poco della Mirandola)
THEI Rationalists appear to be split. Those who follow Metzloff say that there is no such thing as nothing. Those who follow Tillibut say that nothing is only another word for the non-universality of everything. And between the two comes Cholby, with his doctrine of suspended being, borrowed from the Gnostics. "And how pray," asks a Mrs. Towell, of Worcester Park, "does all this concern the housewives of England? Or, perhaps, it won't."

What next?

COWS milked by hand—by a milkmaid! What a degrading, unenlightened, unprogressive, reactionary spectacle for these times. Yet apparently this ghastly sight was to be seen at Olympia the other day. Perhaps it was a concession to some old farmer, before the new scheme is put into force by which all cows will be milked by remote control from an office in Whitechapel.

Resentment

REFERRED the other day to the fun that is to be got out of resenting everything that is said. Here is another example. Two men in a railway compartment are discussing some public figure—probably Betty Grable. One of them will say, "You know, I didn't like her in her last picture." You then say, firmly, "I resent that remark, sir. The lady happens to be my sister." That will astonish them and quieten them down a bit.

THE ELECTRICALLY TESTED MAN

Britain's New Aid For Brain Specialists

BY JOSEPH KALMER

AS its Greek name implies, the Electro-Encephalograph records the waves transmitted from the brain and its object is to serve doctors as a vital means of diagnosis.

Its primary use is as an investigation apparatus for brain specialists to enable them to detect brain disorders more easily than hitherto, such as brain tumours, epileptic conditions, certain pathological mental states and head injuries. It should be pointed out, of course, that the apparatus does not replace existing methods of investigation, neither does it mechanise them, but rather supplements them.

Furthermore, the Electro-Encephalograph can be used in other fields of medicine such as Electro-Myography—the recording of muscle action potentials; Electro-Cardiography—the recording of the action of the heart muscle by measuring the difference in the heart's action when relaxed or active; and in Industry where, for example, vibrations can be measured.

THE latest model of a discovery in this field was to be seen at Radiolympia, where it was demonstrated. This discovery is the Electro-Encephalograph, an apparatus which at first glance could easily be mistaken for a permanent waving machine especially were a ratent being examined at the time.

But this error would only be possible from a fleeting glance, because,

in principle the Electro-Encephalograph is an oscillograph, that is, that the record is not taken photographically which must then be developed and is, therefore, not available until some time later. But because ink and pen are sufficient, the recording and investigation process is made cheaper, which is not an unimportant factor as relatively long Electro-Encephalograph records are taken of each patient.

WE do not intend to go into the technical details and methods of operation of the Electro-Encephalograph here, as these are not necessary for the non-professional reader. It should, however, be mentioned that the Electro-Encephalograph is equipped with every conceivable type of auxiliary instruments, such as pilot lamps, which indicate the ink reservoir level or even warn the doctor when the paper threatens to run out.

The Electro-Encephalograph was shown for the first time to the public at large at Radiolympia. The stand where the apparatus was exhibited was crowded constantly, not only with interested onlookers but with voluntary "patients" who were anxious to see what their brains looked like.

The Electro-Encephalograph is already in use in a few British hospitals, and doctors regard it as a valuable aid to diagnosis.

INVERCHAPEL'S SUCCESSOR

London, Feb. 12.—Sir Oliver Franks has been appointed British Ambassador to the United States in succession to Lord Inverchapel, who has retired from the Foreign Service.

Sir Oliver, who is at present Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, was the chief British delegate to the Paris Conference on the Marshall Plan and became Chairman of the Co-operation Committee of the European Economic Conference. Later, he led the British delegation to the European recovery talks in Washington.

During the war, Sir Oliver, who is 42 years old, joined the Civil Service and became Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Supplies and Aircraft Production. Earlier in his career, he was Professor of Moral Philosophy at the University of Glasgow.—Reuter.

GREEK ARMY PARADES CAPTIVES

Salonika, Feb. 12.—The Greek Army today returned triumphant with the capture of 121 guerrillas who shelled a Salonika on Tuesday, and in a carnival-like spectacle paraded them before howling Salonians who jabbed them with sharp sticks and pelted them with missiles.

About half of the city's war-worn population of 400,000 turned out and waited hours for the Greek northern army's "victory parade" of captives, men who lobbed mortar shells into the heart of the city two days ago.

The jam became so great that the military parade was not able to pass down Triantafyl Street as scheduled but was detoured two blocks to the waterfront drive.

The spectacle was regarded as the Greek Army's bid to quiet public feeling over the shelling of Salonika, in which 12 Britons and several others were killed and nearly a score wounded.

The captives were sullen and morose, and most of them doubtless expect quick execution.

The guerrilla line struggled along two or three abreast, headed by a woman wearing a khaki uniform.

The women marched briskly, unflinching under the crowd's abuse. The guerrillas paraded two miles to a military prison near the Greek Army Corps Headquarters, where they will await their fate.

The procedure recently has been to execute all guerrillas found armed, and most of this group were killed. Corps officials said the Army killed 140 other guerrillas who took part in the shelling.—United Press.

WORLD SPORT ROUND-UP:

West Indians Bat Well In Second Test Match

Port of Spain, Feb. 12.—Despite the fact that injuries forced England to field seven bowlers in the side, they could not separate the opening West Indies batsmen on the second day of the second Test match here today, and at the close of play, the West Indies had made 160 without any loss in reply to England's first innings total of 362.

G. Carew had by then reached 101, while A. Ganteaume had made 52.

Earlier, in the day S. C. Griffith, head of England's batting yesterday, carried his unfinished 110 to 140, while Jim Laker in a fine display made the second highest score of the innings with 55.

W. Ferguson, stocky leg spinner, was the best West Indies bowler with five wickets for 137.—Reuter.

BRADMAN BROADCASTS

Melbourne, Feb. 12.—Broadcasting tonight, Don Bradman gave Australia a 50-50 chance of holding the Ashes when Australia's cricketers visit England during the coming summer.

"England will have a stronger side than when they came here last season," he said.—Reuter.

CERDAN GETS DATE

New York, Feb. 12.—The Twentieth Century Sporting Club have agreed to give Marcel Cerdan, French middleweight champion, a Friday date at Madison Square Garden in May if he loses to Laverne Roach next month, and an outdoor fight with Tony Robinson, world welterweight champion, if he beats Roach.

Cerdan secured these promises, it was announced here, after the Roach stable had refused a return bout if Cerdan lost to Roach. It was understood that the promise of another date by the Twentieth Century was the condition on which Cerdan signed for the Roach fight on March 12.—Reuter.

BOWLING CONGRESS

Milwaukee, Feb. 12.—A Swedish bowling team will travel 4,010 miles to compete in the American Bowling Congress championships in Detroit on May 6.

Mr Elmer H. Baumgarten, executive secretary of the Bowling Congress, announced the acceptance of the entry of the Swedish team today, and the Swedes will be captained by Mr Hans Berger, President of the Bowling Association of Sweden.—Reuter.

RED VIEW OF OLYMPICS

Bucharest, Feb. 12.—Dondi Gallin, captain of the Romanian team, today charged that the recent winter

Kuomintang-Communist Feud

INTERVENTION RISK WARNING

London, Feb. 12.—The influential Times of London today expressed the opinion that there was a risk that the feud between the Kuomintang and Chinese Communists may invite intervention by rival international groups.

Some aspects of China's relationships with the United States and the Soviet Union were also discussed.

The Kuomintang seeks to build up a strong Central Government whose will will run throughout the length and breadth of China, the Times editorial said.

"It seeks to make China a great power in international affairs. The Communists, on the other hand, have scarcely developed an outlook on international affairs. Except for routine praise of the Comintern, they hardly look beyond the boundaries of China in their programme."

"At a time when a split between Communist and anti-Communist forces is everywhere becoming identified with rivalry between groups of nations headed respectively by the Soviet Union and by the United States, there is a risk that the Kuomintang-Communist feud, which is essentially domestic to China, may invite intervention by rival international groups.

American Aid

"So far this has not occurred.

The Kuomintang, as the recognised Government of China, has received much assistance from the United States and is likely soon to receive

more. Soviet Russia has given the Communists no direct aid, though she withdrew from parts of Manchuria in a way that enabled them to seize control of extensive and valuable territory, and she has permitted them to profit by the enormous quantities of arms and munitions of war abandoned by the Japanese after the surrender.

"She is not to her interest that a strong and independent China, possibly unfriendly to her own ambitions, should grow up in the near future, she looks upon the Chinese Communists as a valuable check upon the national aspirations of President Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang. In theory she should replace the Kuomintang in the control of China, she would find them a formidable obstacle to her ambitions in the Far East. But if they should succeed in expelling Government forces from Manchuria and in taking that rich territory into a state separate from the rest of China, they would be hard put to it to deserve their characteristic idea in face of the pressure which the Soviet Union could then exert upon them.—Reuter.

Bitter Fighting

Shanghai, Feb. 13.—While bitter fighting continues in Manchuria, about 50 miles east of Kalgan, capital of Honan, more of General Chen Yi's columns have crossed the Lunghai railway in a mass movement towards Shantung, according to the latest reports.

The Nationalist authorities have sent several squadrons of aircraft into action in the Honan-Shantung border area in a desperate effort to halt the progress of the Reds. At the same time Nationalist warplanes have begun large scale bombing of the Communist-controlled sectors in western Shantung—potential bases for Chen Yi's armies.

Two thousand wounded Chinese combat troops from the northern front, who arrived here from Tientsin on Wednesday night, entrained for various undisclosed destinations this morning for rest and recuperation. The troops were fated and given "comfort" bags by a special reception party before their departure.—Reuter.

Confused Policy

New York, Feb. 12.—A decade of fumbling American policy towards China was blamed by a Fortune magazine writer for a situation in which the U.S. might lose "an entire continent as easily in its battle for basic liberties."

At present large stocks are available at Cairo's two airports, but if the strike continues, international planes may have to land at Lydda, Palestine, or at Athens airport instead of Cairo, for refuelling.

The strike has, so far, only affected the Cairo area, but workers syndicates are striving to stage sympathy strikes throughout the country.—Reuter.

Tyrannous Ten Years

"Whether the whole of Asia stands or falls before the impact of the messianic nationalism of Russian Communism, whether the U.S. wins or loses an entire continent as ally in its battle for basic liberties—this heavy question hangs on what happened between China and the U.S. during a period of brief but unbearably intense conflict. The failure of this stretch of history, made the more conspicuous by the few bright spots in it, has at length become apparent."

"For the Chinese there is hope only of another miracle of empty-handed resistance. For the Americans there is hope only for a miraculous overthrow of a tyrannous ten years of history in favour of an older policy that the ten years themselves overthrew."—United Press.

Sterling Balances

Washington, Feb. 12.—Declaring that the "frozen sterling balances that hang like a millstone about the neck of British economy", the United

States' foreign exchange reserves

were cited as being "so strained

that they will not stand."

The audience was unsatisfied and protested "violently" when Miss Barbara Ann Scott of Canada won the women's figure skating championship, according to Gallin, who added that the games were not carried out for sport "but as a party for the Canadian spectators who were striving to stage sympathetic strikes throughout the country."—Reuter.

Young Rockefeller To Marry

Palm Beach, Florida, Feb. 12.—Winthrop Rockefeller, 36, heir to the oil millions left by his grandfather, John D. Rockefeller, will marry vivacious blonde Barbara Sears, 31, of Lithuanian parentage, here tomorrow.

The ceremony—on Friday the 13th—will be performed in the presence of a few friends in the lakehouse on the estate of polo player Winston Guest.

Mrs Sears, former wife of Richard Sears, Jr., third secretary of the American Embassy in Paris, is well known in society. Her divorce from Sears was obtained last October.—Associated Press.

Child Born To The Soameses

London, Feb. 12.—A son was born today to Mrs Christopher Soames, the former Mary Churchill. The boy is Winston Churchill's fifth grandchild.

Soames, a Captain in the Coldstream Guards, and Miss Churchill were married a year ago.—Associated Press.

ARABS KILL TOMMIES

Jerusalem, Feb. 12.—Two British soldiers were killed today in a clash with "small groups" of invading Syrian Arabs in Northern Palestine.

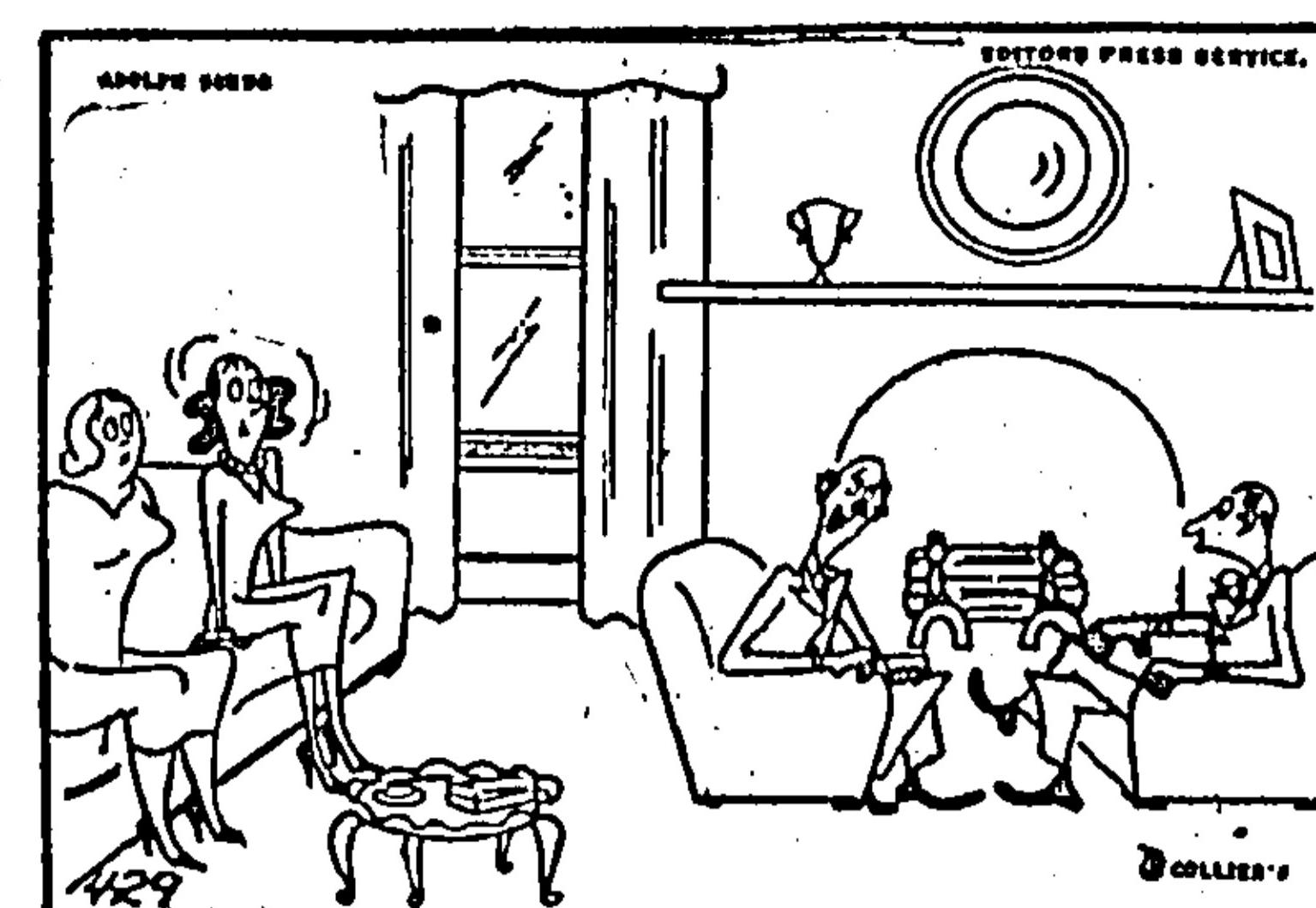
According to first reports, the Syrians numbered not more than 50.

Six Jews were seriously wounded when Arab gunmen fired on a Jewish bus in Haifa today, it was officially reported.

In the Hadar district of Northern Palestine today, one Jew was killed and another seriously wounded by Arabs.

Five Arabs were burned to death and five others injured when Jews blew up a bus carrying 14 passengers with an electrically detonated mine today near Safad, Northern Palestine, it was officially reported.

Reuter.



"I was never one to go for a pretty face, was I, dear?"

NEW CONFERENCE ON MARSHALL AID

Paris, Feb. 12.—A new conference of the 16 European nations who took part in the Marshall Plan conference here last year will probably be held in the French capital in three or four weeks' time, it was learned today in usually well informed circles.

The British and French Governments are now sounding the other 14 nations on the proposal to hold the conference.

This was discussed between the American State Department and the British and French Ambassadors in Washington a few days ago, when the three governments agreed in principle on the desirability of another conference.

Invitations will be issued jointly by Britain and France, it was learned here.

It is understood that the new conference would be asked to consider:

1. The setting up of a permanent 16-nation organisation.
2. The study of a further development of inter-European co-operation.

The conditions of American aid to Europe would, it is believed, be expressly excluded from the agenda.—Reuter.

Aid Conditions

Washington, Feb. 12.—The conditions under which Marshall aid to any of the European countries could be cut off have now been laid down in the proposed legislation being prepared by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Arthur Vandenberg said today.

Senator Vandenberg, who is chairman of the committee, added: "Nothing has been written which in any way handicaps the fundamental concepts of the European recovery programme because those basic concepts, laid down in Mr Marshall's speech at Harvard, condition everything we do."

Senator Vandenberg said the termination provisions are much more explicit than those put forward by the State Department.

The principal requirement for continuing aid under the European recovery programme is that the countries "live up to the conditions" set up in the bilateral agreements which will accompany the European recovery programme.

The others are: that countries must pledge all-out efforts to set up a joint recovery programme based on both their own national efforts and mutual co-operation and establish a permanent organisation to facilitate this.

Diversion Of Supplies

Senator Vandenberg said that diversion of ERP goods by a recipient nation could also constitute grounds for termination, but declined to amplify this, although he claimed it did not pertain to a diversion of goods to colonies.

He said the bilateral agreements accompanying the European recovery programme will also specify that the termination aid legislation did, as the termination aid follows automatically once the ERP administration decides that aid to any country is imminent to the national interests of the United States.

Several times he said that termination could follow the departure of any country from the multilateral economic conference agreements as well as bilateral United States agreements.

He said the termination aid legislation was very embarrassing to us and puts us in a very awkward position.

The President has tried to evolve a compromise which has the merit of at least saving time and enabling the Council to proceed with a consideration of the question raised in our documents submitted to the Council.

"We trust that the period of postponement of the Kashmir matter be

ZBW BROADCASTS

H.I.T.C. Studio: Children's Half Hour: 6.30

Studio: Portuguese Half Hour: 7. London Relay: World and Home News: 7.15

Studio: "You Asked For It" Variety: 8.30

Studio: "The Masqueraders": 9.30. Arthur Sanderson and His Orchestra with Vocal: 10.30

Saturday, February 13

Closing Times By Sea & Train

Macau: Tsimshau & Shekki (Sea) 2 p.m.

Canton (Train) 2 p.m.

Amoy: Shanghai, Ningbo, Hankow, Tsingtao, Peiping, Canton and Chungking: 3.30 p.m.

Manila: Tsimshau & Shekki (Sea) 2 p.m.

Manila, Colombo and Aden (Sea) 3 p.m.

Manila, Egypt and Marseilles (Sea) 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fowchow (Sea) 3 p.m.

Macao, Tsimshau & Shekki (Sea) 4 p.m.

Madras, Honolulu, U.S.A. & Canada: 4.30 p.m.

Shanghai, Nanking, Tsimshau, Peiping and Canton: 4.30 p.m.

Closing Times By Sea & Train

Canton (Train) 7 a.m.

Macao, Tsimshau & Shekki (Sea) 8 a.m.

Madras, Jakarta, Mauritius, L. Marques, Beira and South Africa via Durban: 8 a.m.

Macau, Tsimshau & Shekki (Sea) 2 p.m.

Shanghai: 3 a.m.

Macau, Tsimshau & Shekki (Sea) 4 p.m.

Canton: 5 p.m.

Saturday, February 14

Closing Times By Air</